

DAILY LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XVIII.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1861.

NUMBER 119.

Daily Democrat

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

One Year.....\$5 00
Six Months.....3 00
Three Months.....1 50
One Month.....50
No subscriptions taken for less than one month.

The Journal, of yesterday, in our opinion, places a wrong interpretation on the President's message, in regarding it as agreeing with the views of the radicals. We do not understand that it proposes to confiscate or emancipate anything but the slaves of those in active rebellion. To emancipate, it is true, is flagrantly unconstitutional, and the strongest possible language of condemnation should be used towards the scheme. To confiscate them is, however, strictly in accordance with the laws of war, and especially has it been adopted by the Southern Confederacy. In that section it is the law that *all property of one favoring the Union is to be confiscated*. It does not require that he should be actively engaged against the Southern Confederacy, but the mere holding opinions adverse to it are sufficient. It is further added, that the fact of a man's being absent from the South makes all his property liable to confiscation. We cannot see what other means than confiscation could properly be resorted to to recompense the Union men.

Congress has, time and again, refused to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, because it would be so flagrantly unjust to the States of Maryland and Virginia. Yet, just at this time, when those States should be conciliated, we find a jackanape in Congress proposing that measure. Then Mr. Gorley proposed to confiscate and *free* the negroes of those in rebellion; for he doesn't want to be outdone; and lastly, we have Mr. Wilson, a regular blue-black Republican representative, who smells around and finds some runaway negroes confined in jail. His delicate sensibilities are affected. He can hardly refrain from tears. Hale, also, is similarly afflicted. Every black scoundrel is a man and a brother, and having been found in jail, it is conclusive proof of exemplary plent. A scene must be had in the National Capitol.

If, however, the message is as the Journal interprets it, we most cordially approve of its ingenuous tone, and heartily join with it in any method by which such radical recklessness could be put down. Emancipation will be destructive to the cause. Indeed, it will cease to be a cause. The Southern States could not endure it. If the slaves of a rebel are emancipated when they have not been used by their masters to aid the rebellion—in short, if the slave property is to be freed, because of the views of owners, and not on account of any hostile act he had committed, the Union is broken up. The Government ceases to be a force.

Persecution for opinion's sake will make the cause of revolution as sacred as the war for the preservation of the Union, but we are not ready to assume that that time will ever come. We understand the message differently from our neighbor, and we believe that our view will prove to be correct.

We think that he has shelved the extremists of his party. The crime of which the Journal believes him capable, of emancipating all the slaves and putting arms in their hands, is of too heinous a character to rashly believe, and we think so weightily a conclusion should not be inferred from such light premises. The promiscuous freeing of slaves in a neighborhood, according to the Fremont policy, would be made equally criminal. It turns loose upon society a thrifles, vagabond race, who will continually create disturbances, and finally cause the Union man quite as much harm as the emancipation did the master.

We, however, think these sufficient causes of alarm for the State to take some action that will counteract the evil effect. The Government may pass some such sweeping legislation as the Journal mentions. To guard against this the State should confiscate and hold in trust, to remunerate Union men for their losses, the property of all those actually in arms or in the Southern Government. If these misguided men returned to their allegiance, we would be quite willing to restore their property to them. In any case we think this act had much better be passed by the Kentucky Legislature than an Abolition Congress. If it is done by the former, emancipation follows; if by the latter, the slaves are continued in their present status. It would be juster to all parties. In any event, confiscation should not be allowed to go on, unless it is proved in open court, by reliable witnesses, that the master is in actual rebellion. The mere expression of opinion, or the like, should be treated as idle vaporings, for which no man should be made to suffer.

There has been an interesting case in New York recently, in the trial of Captain Gordon, charged with being engaged in the slave trade. It was proved that he was captured by the Mohican, off the Congo river, on the coast of Africa, with a cargo of a thousand slaves. Of course he was convicted.

This was the second time for Gordon to be tried. At the first trial the jury disagreed. After conviction on the second trial an application was made, on several technical grounds, for a certificate of division to enable the case to be carried to the Supreme Court; but this the Court refused. One plea was that the Erie had ceased to be an American vessel, a form of transfer having been gone through with at Havana. That, however, was well recognized as one of the tricks of the trade, and the Court declined to attach any importance to it. Another objection was that the proof of Gordon's being an American citizen was incomplete. It was proved that his father—also a seafaring man—and his mother had been residents of Portland, Maine, before and since their marriage; and although it was urged that, as his mother used sometimes to accompany her husband on foreign voyages, the prisoner might have been born abroad, the Court held that even that fact would not effect his American nationality. As to the guilt of the prisoner, the facts admitted of no dispute. The vessel was captured when she was one day out from the coast, and was taken with her living cargo to Monrovia, in Liberia, where the prisoner was sent home for trial.

It is a debatable question, and one that was brought before the attention of the jury in the case of Gordon, whether, in point of morals, it is any more heinous offense to convey negroes from the Congo river to Cuba or the Southern States, and sell them as slaves, than it is to convey them for the same purpose from Baltimore to New Orleans. If the negroes occupied the status of slaves in Africa it would be really difficult to show how the one offense

is in strict morality, greater than the other, except, indeed, that the one is a statutory offense, condemned by our laws, and the other is a legalized transaction. Still, it must be admitted, that the punishment of death is too severe a penalty to attach to what is, in this point of view, the mere violation of a commercial law; and it is very doubtful whether a more mitigated penalty, and one more sure to be inflicted, would not be more efficacious in putting a stop to the trade. That, however, is a consideration for Congress. The Executive, to be sure, may intervene, and commute the punishment to imprisonment. At all events, no effort should be spared to put a stop to this nefarious traffic, and we are glad to feel the conviction that, so far as the administration and its law officers in New York are concerned, the slave traders need expect to find no favor or official blindness.

We are seriously alarmed lest the present Congress will do more harm to the country, and more to break up the Union, than all the armies Jeff. Davis could bring into the field. At such a time, when the question of slavery is more irritating than ever, we find them continually tampering with it.

Congress has, time and again, refused to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, because it would be so flagrantly unjust to the States of Maryland and Virginia. Yet, just at this time, when those States should be conciliated, we find a jackanape in Congress proposing that measure. Then Mr. Gorley proposed to confiscate and *free* the negroes of those in rebellion; for he doesn't want to be outdone; and lastly, we have Mr. Wilson, a regular blue-black Republican representative, who smells around and finds some runaway negroes confined in jail. His delicate sensibilities are affected. He can hardly refrain from tears. Hale, also, is similarly afflicted.

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There is some anxiety felt for the steamer Arago, which was due at Southampton two days after the arrival of the Nashville there. This vessel has General Scott and Thurlow Weed on board, and Lieutenant Pogram, incited by the value of the prize, might attempt to capture her, but as she is armed with four long-range rifled cannon, and carries a crew of one hundred men, the Southerner might find, if he undertook to take her, that he had caught a tiger.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

W. PITKIN, N. L. P. WHARD, J. B. F. AVER
Pitkin, Whard & Co.,
(Successors to Pitkin Brothers),
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SEEDS.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES,
Tree Plants, Lime, Granular Cement, Plaster, &c.
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LOUISVILLE, KY.

Mr. Avery being a partner in our house, enables us to furnish Wholesale Dealers with his Plans at low cost price.

W. B. WILSON,
Successor to G. W. Bushaw,
Grass Seeds!

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, ORCHARD GRASS,
LAWN GRASS, CLOVER, TIMOTHY, HUN-
GARIAN MILLET, &c. Also, all kinds of
Garden Seeds.

HORSE-POWERS, THRESHERS, PLOWS, of all the
most improved patterns, GRINDING MILLS, and all
the most approved MACHINES. Also, WHITE SAND,
DEMONITE, LIME, CALCIUM PLASTER, LIME PLAS-
TER, &c. &c.

For the sale of the above articles in store, and
will be sold at low prices at

WM. B. WILSON,
No. 222 West Main Street, south side.

**GUTHRIE INSURANCE AND
TRUST COMPANY.**

Chartered Capital, \$500,000
and Secured \$500,000

THIS COMPANY IS NOW
INSURING LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance business on liberal
terms.

Office—in Basement of Southern Bank, corner of Main
and Buell streets.

ANDREW GRAHAM, President
A. P. PEPPER, Secretary.

BRUNSWICK, D. W., Deacon; Long, J. P., Mar-
shall; Kenney, George; Miller, Weller; Aiken, Webster; John
H. Hutchins; James L. Frazier; William Musickman;
John A. Allen; D. C. Lovell; Ben. Avery; myself.

Franklin Insurance Company.

OFFICE THE FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY

AT A MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS HELD THIS

DAY, to elect a President and twelve Directors to
serve the present year, the following gentlemen were
elected:

JAMES TRABEE, President
DIRECTORS:

William G. Wilder, Samuel L. Neck, James C. Terry,

William H. Hines, W. G. Gandy, O. W. Thomas,

John W. Anderson, W. C. Purcell, F. T. Purcell,

Warren S. Smith, A. C. Smith, W. C. Smith.

ABRAHAM HARRIS, Secretary.

N. MILLER
F. FABEL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STAR & PRENSSE MOLD CANDLES.

ALSO, OXIDE, OLIVE, GERMAN, PALM AND
FAMILY SOAPS, LARD, ETC. NO. 105 east
Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

Having entirely new machinery, with the latest
improvements, a large experience and practice will en-
able us to turn out good articles, and sell them at
several lower prices than are now charged.

Orders solicited and promptly filled at the short
est notice.

KENTUCKY MACHINE WORKS.

J. C. CAMPBELL, FOUNDER,
J. G. CAMPBELL & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF
Wood-Working Machines

AND
MACHINISTS' TOOLS.

PERSONS IN WANT OF WOOD PLANERS, MOLDS,
INSTRUMENTS, ETC., WILL DO WELL TO CALL ON US.

WE would do well to get in a call before going North,
as we can fit them out on good terms and in a day.

W. B. Contractors' Tools, of the most appro-
priate, manufactured and sold.

BY A. BLAND'S

Exchange and Banking Office.

332 MARKET STREET,
Between Third and Fourth, north side, five doors above.

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UNCOMMONLY BOUGHT AT BEST RATES.

BY MAIL, LETTERS ON DEPOSIT, AND COLLECTIONS
promptly remitted.

SADDLERY.

JAMES TREASRY.

PADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES,
COLLARS, &c., wholesale and retail,
CORNER OF 10th AND MARKET STS.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

MEDICAL.

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY

CHAMBERLAIN

BY THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY FOR THE
TREATMENT OF ALL THE DISEASES OF THE
URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.

A MEDICAL REPORT

JUST PUBLISHED—PRICE ONLY THE CENTS.

Containing Six Pages, and Thirty Five Plates
and Engravings of the Anatomy and Pathology of the
Human Organs in a state of Disease.

ON A NEW METHOD OF
TREATING VENEREAL DIS-
EASES, AND THE DISEASES OF
THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &
HYPERTROPHY, &c. &c.

THE SECRET OF THE
CURE OF VENEREAL DISEASES,
AND THE SECRET OF THE
CURE OF HYPER-
TROPHY, &c. &c.

Mr. B. H. HARRIS, M. D., writes from Van Wert, Ohio,
that he has had a number of cases of VENEREAL DISEASES,
and that, with the exception of one, all have been
cured by his method.

Mr. W. H. Bland, of New York, writes that he has
had a number of cases of HYPER-
TROPHY, &c. &c., and that all have been
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Baily Democrat

The Gun Boat Benton. The St. Louis Republican gives the following extended description of the gunboat Benton, remodeled from the Submarine No. 7:

Some facts concerning this vessel, to leave port to-day for Dixie's land, may not be uninteresting. The Benton is 186 feet long on deck, and 75 feet wide at the beam. Her hold is 84 feet in depth, and with a heavy armament and crew aboard, will draw about 5 feet. She has a double hull with the wheels working in the recess, near the stern. Her hull is of four-inch plank, and timbers 8 by 10 inches. The hull is divided by five fore and aft bulkheads, and thirteen cross bulkheads, making forty five watertight compartments. The deck frame-beams are ten inches square.

The main deck is planked with 4½-inch planks. The deck defense runs down to the two-foot water line, and 24-inch timber, all sheathed with 2½-inch iron plating. The entire boat is sealed with three and four-inch oak plank, caulked and made perfectly tight. Casemates extend around the whole boat, and are made of 12-inch timber. At the knuckle, on the main deck, the timber is from three to four feet in thickness, solid.

The Benton is pierced for and will carry eighteen heavy guns, all of which are now aboard.

The guns are from 32-pounders to 42-pounders caliber, some rifled and some smooth bore, and there are two 9-inch Dahlgren guns. The principal part of the armament is disposed in the forward part of the boat, the two guns only at the stern.

The machinery, boilers, &c., are all under the deck. The cylinders are twenty inches in diameter with seven feet stroke. There are four boilers, twenty-four feet long and forty inches in diameter, double flued. The wheels are twenty feet in diameter with nine and a half feet back. The wheel house is protected by timber from six to eight inches in thickness, and will be sheathed with heavy iron. The pilot house is protected by twelve-inch oak timber placed at an angle of about thirty degrees with the upper deck, is conical in shape, and very ingeniously constructed. It will also be protected by a sheathing of heavy iron.

There are two magazines, one on each side, just forward of the wheels. They are each capable of carrying one hundred rounds of ammunition for every gun, and afford ample room for the necessary evolutions with them. The magazines can be flooded with water in a moment from the main deck, and are furnished and arranged in true naval style.

In fact, the gunboat Benton appeared to us to be complete, and she is said by good judges of naval architecture to be equal to anything that can be produced by any navy yard, in point of strength, materials and durability. It seems almost impossible that a bullet or shell could penetrate the solid iron sheathing anywhere, and so far as appears the Benton will be able to make the voyage proposed without much difficulty or danger.

Excellent accommodations have been fitted up for officers, and we understand that Commodore Foote has selected the Benton as the flag ship of the division.

Her crew will consist of about 250 men in all, and Capt. John Scott, a well-known pilot, will act as sailing master. We are informed who is to be military Captain.

News from the South. TEXAS INTELLIGENCE-DEFENSE OF GALVESTON.

A letter from Galveston to the Houston Telegraph, says:

It would not be proper for me to state the number of men now here to protect this city. Suffice it to say, we can defend it from twenty-five thousand invaders.

In plain view of us, rises at anchor the blockading frigate San Jacinto. But we are so used to this sight that she is scarcely noticed.

The troops are drilled in battalion drill nearly every day, and are rapidly improving. But little sickness is reported.

Many people in the country are impressed with the belief that the majority of the women have left here; it is very true that many have, but a stranger would scarcely notice that any had gone, were he to visit us on some pleasant day.

The Galveston News, of the 9th, says:

All the men and means deemed necessary and available for the purpose have been put in requisition, and there is no idea of abandoning the place to the enemy.

A letter from the capital to the Telegraph, in referring to the Legislature now in session, says:

There is a good deal to be done, it is true, for we have an empty treasury and our finances are in a wretched condition. We cannot effect loans now as in peaceful times. Our United States bonds are not available. Our lands, in my opinion, cannot be made available now, and the only thing I can see, which is a certainty, is taxation, and the people must face the music.

I have no doubt ample relief will be extended to our citizens, by something akin to stay law, and, indeed, there is a disposition on the part of the authorities to extend relief wherever it may be needed.

Wm. Hennepin and Odham are in the city, all candidates for the Senate. I hear some talk of Governor Runnels being a candidate, and Milton Potter, of Galveston, has many friends, who will urge his claims for that position.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent presents the following to the consideration of the authorities:

It is high time this city was purged of all persons who express northern sympathies, (we think so too), or who manifest joy at any trifling success of our enemies. The forcible arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell by the British Consul in Liverpool, England, the British consulate is to be expected to close in this city. Instantly, the British Government has not sent a consul to the Confederate States, and it is derogatory on the part of the Confederate Government to permit the residence among us of a British official accredited to the Lincoln Government.

The Nashville in England.

The Philadelphia Press, after summing up the instances in which English officials have taken great pains to assist the rebellion, while professing neutrality, concludes this wise:

Finally, in this resuscitation of broken faith and treason through the efforts of our flag, we arrive at the last outrage. The Harsey Bird, a New York frigate, clipper, of nearly 1,500 tons, built in 1854, and worth \$60,000 to her owners, was met on the Atlantic, when bound from Havre to New York, by the rebel steamer Nashville, her captain and crew taken prisoners, and then herself set on fire and burnt to the water's edge. Pogram, the ruffian pirate in command, put the explosive crew in iron, and no doubt took credit for great humanity in not committing the same outrage upon Capt. Nelson. This act of piracy was committed on the 19th ult., and the Nashville, reaching Southampton on the 21st, had put her prisoners ashore at that port, a neutral packet station, and was about being refitted there. We anxiously await particulars.

The Emperor Napoleon proclaimed neutrality in this war—and has taken care that it should be maintained. His strict instructions were that no Confederate privateer should land her spoils, nor receive assistance, nor, indeed, be allowed into any French port, and he has been obeyed. But Napoleon is a great ruling mind, able and firm, capable of carrying out a high purpose, while Queen Victoria—amiable as a matron and a gentlewoman—is but a puppet in the hands of Palmerston, Russell and Company, desirous in unrevealed plights.

At the proper time, no doubt, when full information on the subject is received by the Nashville, and British tolerance of her presence, Mr. Seward will have to open a correspondence with Lord Lyons, the noble diplomat, who (the London Times says) writes at once weakly and ungrammatically.

MILITARY NOTICES.

TO THE

BRAVE MEN

—OF—

KENTUCKY!

UPON YOU WHO ARE WILLING TO PROVE YOUR LOYALTY AND DEDICATION TO YOUR COUNTRY IN THIS CRITICAL HOUR, CALL, AND UNITE TO US AS AN IRREPRESSIBLE REBELLION. —— WASHINGTON, D. C.—MARCH 15, 1861.

Always on hand a complete assortment of PLATES at reasonable prices. 12½ dials daily.

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